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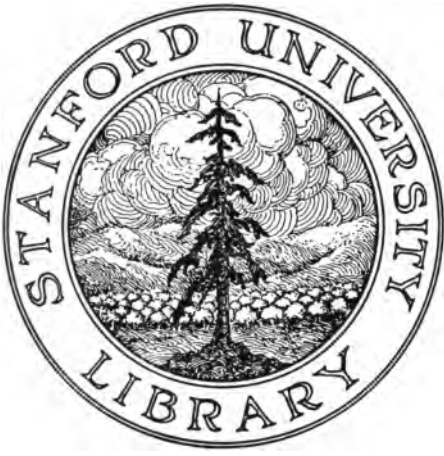
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WAR DEPARTMENT

Annual Reports, 1909

(IN NINE VOLUMES)

Volume IV

Reports of

MILITARY ACADEMY—
SUPERINTENDENT

MILITARY PARKS—

1. CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA
2. GETTYSBURG
3. SHILOH
4. VICKSBURG



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

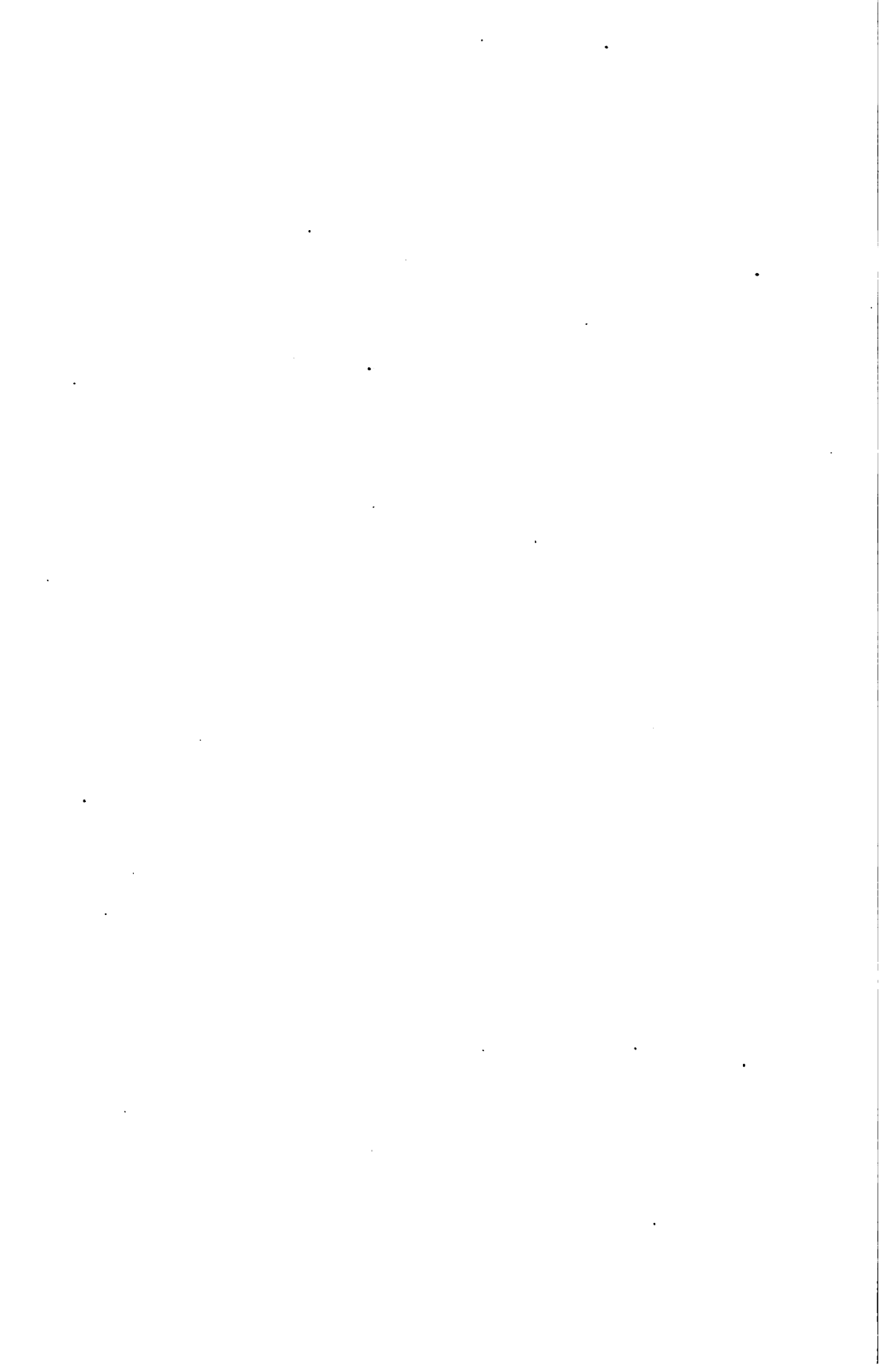
1909



**ARRANGEMENT OF THE ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1909.**

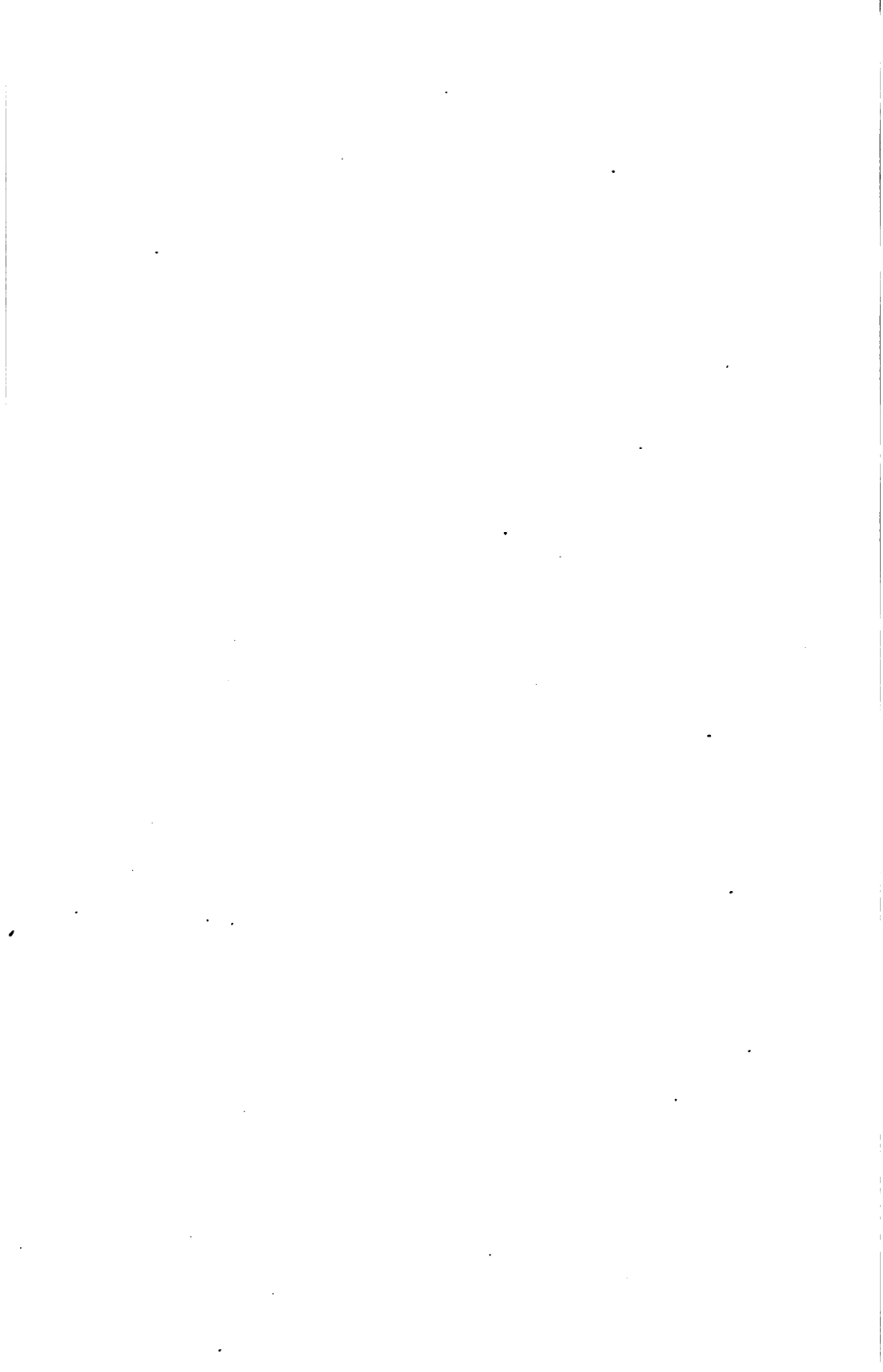
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Chief of Staff.
The Adjutant-General.
Inspector-General.
Judge-Advocate-General.
- Volume II**.....**Armament, Transportation, and Supply:**
Quartermaster-General.
Commissary-General.
Surgeon-General.
Paymaster-General.
Chief of Engineers, *Military Affairs.*^a
Chief of Ordnance.^b
Chief Signal Officer.
Chief of Coast Artillery.
- Volume III**.....**Division and Department Commanders:**
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2. Department of the Gulf.
3. Department of the Lakes.
4. Department of the Missouri.
5. Department of Dakota.
6. Department of Texas.
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8. Department of California.
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- Volume V**.....Chief of Engineers.
- Volume VI**.....Chief of Ordnance.
- Volume VII**.....Chief of Bureau of Insular Affairs, and The Philippine Commission.
- Volume VIII**.....Acts of The Philippine Legislature.
- Volume IX**.....Governor of Porto Rico.

^a Printed in Report of Chief of Engineers, Vol. V.
^b Printed in Report of Chief of Ordnance, Vol. VI.

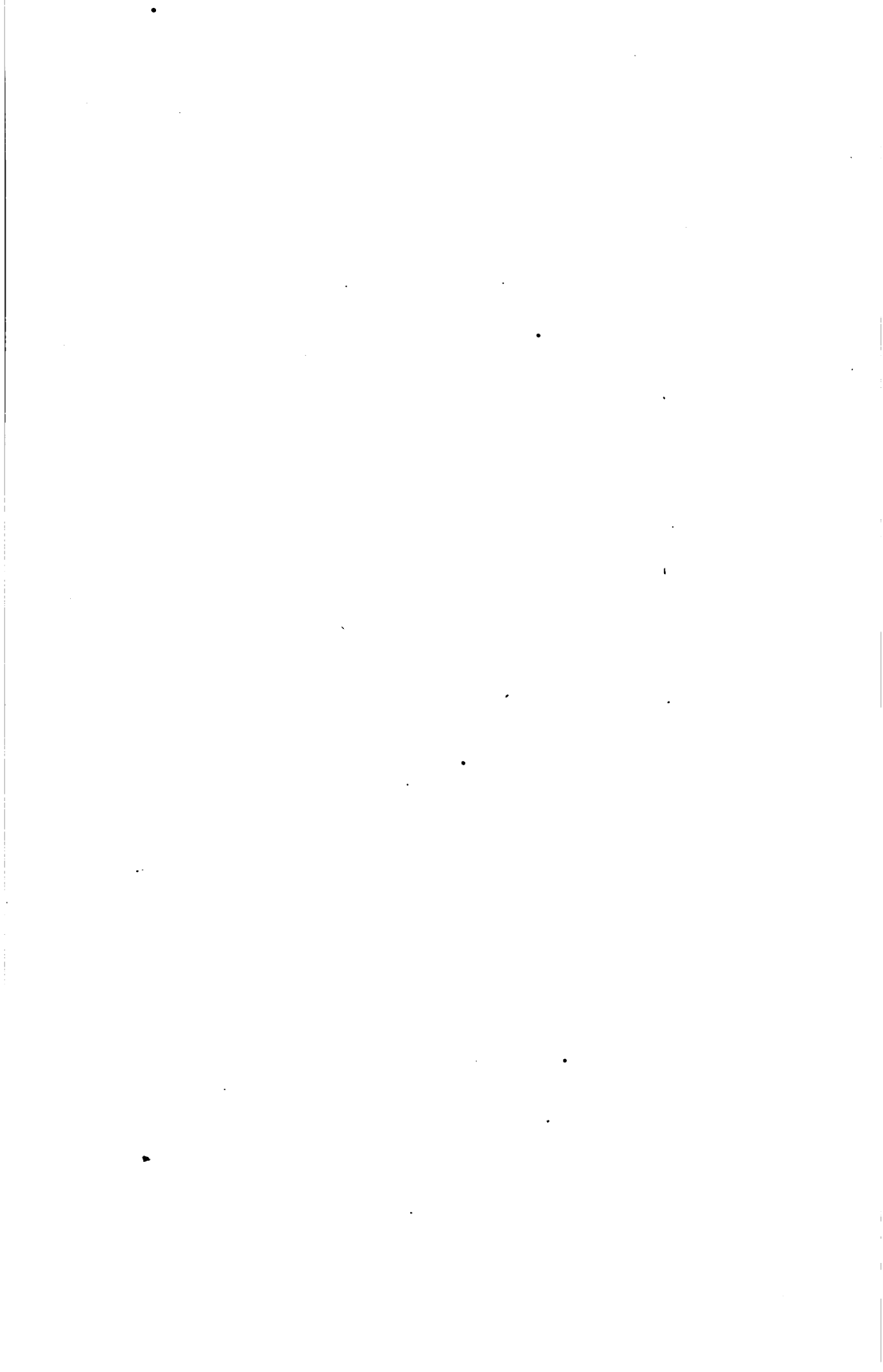


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**REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, UNITED STATES
MILITARY ACADEMY.**



REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT, UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY.

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
West Point, N. Y., August 31, 1909.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the United States Military Academy for the year ending August 31, 1909:

I have performed the duties of superintendent throughout the year, except while absent for a few periods on business pertaining to the Military Academy.

PERSONNEL.

The number of officers and instructors on duty here at the present time is as follows:

| | |
|---|-----|
| Professors..... | 8 |
| Acting professor..... | 1 |
| Associate professors..... | 2 |
| Other commissioned officers..... | 87 |
| Librarian..... | 1 |
| Master of the sword..... | 1 |
| Chaplain..... | 1 |
| Contract dental surgeons..... | 2 |
| Teacher of music..... | 1 |
| Civilian instructors of languages..... | 4 |
| Civilian instructors in fencing, broadsword exercises, and other military gymnastics..... | 3 |
| Total..... | 111 |

The total August 31, 1908, was 106.

The difference in total between this year and last is accounted for by the increase of 1 acting professor of English and history and 3 officers in the department of natural and experimental philosophy, which department, on account of the change in the curriculum, teaches for the first time two classes, and 1 officer on temporary duty to November 30, 1909. One officer, Lieut. Col. O. M. Lissak, is on detached service since April 13, 1908.

The accompanying roster (Appendix A)^a gives the names of all officers and the particular duties they perform.

The authorized strength of the Corps of Cadets is 533, and 5 foreign cadets receiving instruction under the provisions of joint resolutions of Congress:

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| Cuba..... | 1 |
| Costa Rica..... | 2 |
| Ecuador..... | 1 |
| Venezuela..... | 1 |
| Total..... | 5 |

^a Not printed.

The academic year opened with 411 cadets on the rolls of the academy, divided among the four classes as follows:

| | |
|-------------------|------------|
| First class..... | 84 |
| Second class..... | 85 |
| Third class..... | 105 |
| Fourth class..... | 137 |
| Total..... | 411 |

The number of cadets discharged, resigned, dismissed, and graduated during the year is as follows:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Discharged for deficiencies in studies..... | 34 |
| Discharged for physical disability..... | 7 |
| Resigned..... | 4 |
| Dismissed..... | 7 |
| Graduated..... | 103 |
| Total..... | 155 |

The usual examination of candidates for admission was held at various army posts beginning January 12. A supplemental examination was also held at West Point beginning February 23. Two special examinations, one in the Philippine Islands for the examination of two Filipinos, beginning January 29, and the other at West Point, beginning March 24, for the examination of a candidate who was accidentally injured just prior to the supplemental examination, were held. For these examinations there were appointed 482 candidates, including principals and alternates, and including also 5 former cadets.

This number was disposed of as follows:

| | |
|--|------------|
| Failed to report..... | 116 |
| Failed to complete the examination..... | 9 |
| Rejected by the medical board, being qualified mentally..... | 5 |
| Rejected mentally, being qualified physically..... | 137 |
| Rejected both mentally and physically..... | 60 |
| No vacancies for qualified alternates..... | 4 |
| Alternate appointments declined..... | 4 |
| Qualified and admitted..... | 144 |
| Qualified to be admitted March 1, 1910..... | 3 |
| Total..... | 482 |

Admissions were as follows: In March, 146, including 2 foreigners for instruction. The following table gives the number of those admitted on examination, prior qualification, etc.:

| | |
|---|------------|
| Admitted on examination (113 principals and 23 alternates)..... | 136 |
| Admitted on prior examination (4 principals)..... | 4 |
| Ex-cadets admitted (physical examination only)..... | 4 |
| Foreign cadets..... | 2 |
| Total..... | 146 |

Three reappointed cadets who had been discharged by reason of physical disability were also admitted.

In this connection attention is invited to the large and increasing number of appointees in recent years who have failed to report (116 this year); to the fact that the Corps of Cadets is 123 below its authorized strength. It has always been a source of regret to the West Point authorities that the entrance requirements have been kept so low, but it is recognized that this can not well be otherwise.

The class of candidates sent here, as to physical and moral characteristics, is in the hands of the appointing powers alone. Another source of regret is the number of vacancies which has always existed in the Corps of Cadets. At this time there are 123 vacancies existing.

It is believed that a plant is most economically administered when it is turning out its full capacity. It follows that at this time especially, when educated officers are in such great demand, West Point should be turning out its full capacity.

The following bill has been introduced into the Senate by Senator Warren and into the House of Representatives by Mr. Hull, entitled "A bill to increase the efficiency of the United States Military Academy, and for other purposes." (S. 2325, H. R. 9417.)

Whenever any cadet shall have finished three years of his course at the Military Academy, the succeeding appointment may be made from his congressional district, or at large, in accordance with the existing law.

If this were enacted into law it would result in appointments being made for the Military Academy every three years instead of every four years, as is now the case. As soon as a cadet reached the graduating class he would create a vacancy and his successor would enter as a fourth classman. The number of cadets graduated at the Military Academy during the ten years from 1898 to 1908 was 511 less than the number of vacancies in the Army caused by casualties, so that, without considering the increases in the Army, the cadets graduated from West Point have averaged 51 per year less than the vacancies caused by casualties. During the last five years the classes at West Point have been larger; they have averaged 105 per year, so that during the last five years the number of cadets graduated per year has averaged 35 less than the number of vacancies caused by casualties. Very few persons, either in the Army or out of it, realize that during the past ten years the Military Academy has not only not furnished a single graduate to fill a vacancy made by increases in the Army, but that the graduating classes have averaged 51 short of the number necessary to replace ordinary casualties, such as deaths, resignations, retirements, etc.

The proposed increase in the Corps of Cadets would result in the graduation of about 130 cadets per year, beginning five years hence. Without considering any future enlargement of the Army, this number will be necessary to fill the vacancies caused in the Army by ordinary casualties only. It is not contemplated to deprive the normal number of enlisted men and civilians from getting commissions as second lieutenants as heretofore. Congress has made generous appropriations for increasing the facilities at West Point, and this enlargement of the institution has now progressed to the extent that about 700 cadets can be accommodated.

Especial attention is invited to the output of the Military Academy. The average strength of the three upper classes at the present time is 89, so that the academy is now graduating annually only about one cadet per million of the population. The desired increase will turn out about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cadets per million of the population if the population remains stationary, but as this is not likely, the increase will probably amount to keeping pace with the growth of the country.

Not having compulsory military service for all young men puts this country at a dangerous disadvantage as compared with the prin-

cipal foreign powers in Europe and Asia, where generally military service is obligatory for all citizens between about the ages of 17 and 28 years, serving for two, three, or four years each in the active army and about five or six years in the reserve; they are, therefore, training millions, in fact their entire able-bodied male population.

Since the founding of the Military Academy in 1802 the graduates have been depended upon to perpetuate and advance the art and science of war and to furnish the bulk of the officers for the line and staff of the Army at all times, and in addition to advise, instruct, and train the citizen soldiery. In order to perform this duty effectively, one educated, trained, and disciplined graduate per year per million population is believed to be inadequate.

Rapid developments in the art and science of war in recent years, as in all other arts and sciences, have made education and training of more importance to-day than ever before.

It is therefore earnestly recommended that a provision authorizing the appointment of cadets every three years instead of every four years be passed, to take effect as early as possible, in order that the appointments may be made in time to permit candidates to prepare themselves for the entrance examinations and enter with the class next year, i. e., 1910. If this provision is authorized by Congress now it will provide appointments of candidates to succeed the present second class of the Military Academy, which numbers 85 members. It will, therefore, make 85 additional vacancies, which, if filled at once in time to take the entrance examination next year, will graduate in June, 1914, by which time only about one-third will have survived the various physical, mental, and moral tests incident to the course; or, in other words, there will be an increase of about 28 graduated cadets in 1914.

HEALTH.

Attention is invited to the report of the surgeon herewith (Appendix B).^a The surgeon and his assistants have been most painstaking and skillful and have accomplished very satisfactory results. An abnormal number of cases of appendicitis (10 in the Corps of Cadets, 13 among enlisted men, and 2 civilians) have occurred during the year as compared with no cases among the cadets last year, and efforts have been made to ascertain the reason therefor without thus far any satisfactory results.

Persistent efforts have been made during the year to rid the post of mosquitoes by treating the pools, etc., in the neighborhood. It is believed, however, that this will not be successful so long as the large meadows behind Constitution Island are not properly treated, and it may be necessary in the future to acquire that property and drain it as well as the swamps on the island.

The new cadet shoe has continued to give satisfaction and has almost eliminated cases of foot trouble from the sick report. Attention is invited to the good results of the work of the dental surgeons.

CADET PAY AND ALLOWANCES.

The high standard of the treasurer's department under Capt. William R. Grove, treasurer of the Military Academy and quarter-

^a Not printed.

master and commissary of cadets, has been advanced. Attention is invited to his report (Appendix C),^a which shows the price of clothing has been reduced and the quality maintained. The food is simple, healthful, palatable, and well cooked and served, and costs 66 cents per day for each cadet.

On August 31, 1908, 308 cadets were out of debt an average of \$33.02, and 110 cadets were in debt an average of \$25.28.

On August 31, 1909, 214 cadets were out of debt an average of \$26.97, and 193 cadets were in debt an average of \$37.74.

DISCIPLINE.

Discipline of the Corps of Cadets has continued at its usual high standard during the year with the exception of some cases of hazing which came to the knowledge of the authorities in June. The situation ended in the dismissal of one first and six third classmen. This evil has broken out almost yearly since the early days of the institution; it is at the bottom of most of the serious breaches of discipline, and must be held down with a strong hand.

Every possible step has been taken at the academy to eradicate it, but it appears that there are a few in almost every class who deliberately violate the act of Congress forbidding it, and whose ideas of their responsibility to the Government continue to be elementary notwithstanding all the teaching and warning that can be brought to bear upon them.

PRACTICAL INSTRUCTION.

The first class was ordered this year to Fort Hancock, N. J., for seacoast artillery target practice and service of the mines. The results were very satisfactory, as evinced by the following letter of Col. Henry L. Harris, the commanding officer of the Southern Artillery District of New York:

HEADQUARTERS SOUTHERN ARTILLERY DISTRICT OF NEW YORK,
Fort Hancock, N. J., August 22, 1909.

Col. H. L. SCOTT,
*Superintendent, United States Military Academy,
West Point, N. Y.*

MY DEAR COLONEL SCOTT: I was very much impressed with the excellent work of the first class during their recent tour of duty here; more than that, I was very much surprised, for, while I know that when the average cadet makes up his mind to do anything he will generally do it, I was quite unprepared to find them so well advanced in coast artillery work.

This good work could only have resulted from intelligent, painstaking, and tactful methods of instruction on the part of the officers having the class in charge, which in turn seems to have aroused interest and stimulated desire to become proficient.

As a coast artillery officer I am delighted to see this, since in years gone by a young man joining this branch of the service from the academy has required instruction instead of being able to take his place at once as an instructor, while these young gentlemen of the first class who join my arm of the service when they graduate will be from the outset a valuable asset.

I am glad to know that you are personally interested in having as much attention paid to coast artillery work as is possible, and that through your efforts so much of the matériel necessary for proper instruction in this branch has been installed.

If I may be allowed to suggest any addition to this matériel, I strongly urge the installation of a 60-inch search and a 30 or 36 inch illuminating light and a mortar battery of two mortars.

^a Not printed.

The 6-inch battery answers admirably for instruction in heavy gun work and is better suited to the cadets than one of larger caliber, but the work at the mortars both in the primary station and in the pit differs materially from that used in direct fire. While it might not be practicable to use service charges, much valuable instruction can be obtained through the use of subcaliber ammunition.

The general bearing of the young gentlemen was just what was to be expected. Take it all in all, their brief visit was a pleasure to us all, and I regret that I can not look forward to a repetition while on the active list.

Believe me, my dear Colonel,

Very sincerely, yours,

HENRY L. HARRIS,

Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps, Commanding District.

The installment last year of the 6-inch guns at West Point, through the courtesy of the Chief of Ordnance, and the building of the primary and secondary stations contributed to this end. A 60-inch searchlight is being purchased now for this battery, and it will then require only the installment of a mortar battery to complete the equipment for coast artillery instruction, with the exception of a few minor details. Owing to the preliminary practice at West Point with the newly installed seacoast artillery equipment mentioned above, the class was enabled to begin practice, upon their arrival at Fort Hancock, with the 6-inch guns. The result was a record of 100 per cent of hits.

Through the kindness of the Quartermaster-General a full pack train has been stationed here since the evacuation of Cuba. It is being improved daily. The first class has gone out with it alternately as cavalry and as a mountain battery, and camped in the hills west of the river. The cadets are instructed until competent in the setting up of the aparejo, adjusting for bunches, the various slings and hitches, the loading of cargoes, the organization and administration of the train, in camp and on the road.

A statement by the executive officer of the national match at Camp Perry, Ohio, 1908, contained in his report to The Adjutant-General of the Army dated December 3, 1908, is reproduced herewith for the reason that the statement was made and published before the Military Academy had had a hearing in its own behalf on the subject. The statement is as follows:

The absence of the team from the United States Military Academy was again the subject of adverse comment. This academy furnishes a large number of the officers who are to teach the subject of shooting to our Army, and they can not begin too early to learn the subject which will most occupy their time after they become officers. The team from the Naval Academy again proved its worth, and shot consistently throughout the match, coming out seventh in a field of 50. It was one point below Massachusetts, which won the sixth money prize, \$50. The experience these young men get at this match is of great benefit to them later on as officers.

The absence of a team of cadets of the Military Academy at the national match was the result of experience in the past and the requirements of the curriculum of the Military Academy.

In 1905, the experiment of training a team of cadets to represent the Military Academy at the national match was tried. That year the individual figure of merit for the entire class (including its team of experts), firing the regular course at West Point, was only 72.56.

The instruction of those cadets not on the team was reduced to a minimum in order that the maximum amount of instruction might be given to those who were to represent the Military Academy at the national match; thus, those cadets that needed the practice the least were getting the opportunity to practice the most, while those cadets who needed the instruction the most received the least. At the same

time it was found that to train a team of experts for a national match necessitates depriving them of other equally important instruction in favor of the small-arm rifle practice, namely, instruction in cavalry tactics and horsemanship; field, siege, and coast artillery tactics and target practice; service of the mines; infantry tactics; practical military engineering, including the construction of field fortifications; intrenchments; various kinds of bridges, etc.; surveying; military reconnaissance; map making; military signaling and telegraphy; camping expedients; practice marches and maneuvers; crossing streams and practical instruction in ordnance and the science of gunnery; as well as some of the academic courses in the spring and fall. It was therefore after mature consideration that the authorities of the Military Academy abandoned the project of sending a team to the national match, for the reason that it is impracticable and violates the principle of equal instruction for all. This decision has since been justified by the results. For example, the individual figure of merit for the entire class shooting the prescribed course at West Point in 1905 (the year in which the plan of sending a team to the national match was tried) was, as stated above, 72.56.

The individual figure of merit in 1906 was 87.43; 1907, 105.83; 1908, 119.71; 1909, 130.42.

This year was marked by the best record ever made at West Point. In the first class this year there were—

| | |
|--------------------------------------|----|
| Expert riflemen..... | 18 |
| Sharpshooters..... | 24 |
| Marksmen..... | 13 |
| First-class men..... | 24 |
| Second-class men..... | 4 |
| Third-class men..... | 0 |
| Present, not firing..... | 0 |
| <hr/> | |
| Total number of cadets in class..... | 83 |

The course in small-arm rifle practice for the four classes at the academy is as follows:

First year, fourth class:

1. Position and aiming drills.
2. Use of subtarget gun machine.
3. Gallery practice.

Second year, third class:

1. Special course "A" as prescribed in the Small-Arms Firing Regulations.
2. Some additional instruction practice in mid-range and skirmish firing.

Third year, second class:

This class is on furlough during the summer.

1. Act as assistant instructors at gallery practice.
2. Preliminary instruction in revolver practice.

Fourth year, first class:

1. Complete marksman's course as prescribed in the Small-Arms Firing Regulations.
2. Regular course in revolver firing, both mounted and dismounted.

It will thus be seen that small-arm rifle practice is given all the attention and time that it is possible to devote to it, and a constant effort is being made to improve the cadet's course of instruction in this important subject.

It will be seen from the above that the statement of the executive officer of the national match is in error and is not warranted by the facts.

The Military Academy would be only too pleased, if it could be arranged without interfering with the course of instruction in other equally important subjects, to shoot a team from the Naval Academy on alternate years at West Point and Annapolis, the teams to be chosen by drawing lots from the first class of each institution. This will make every cadet in the class a candidate for the team, and does away with the objectionable and defective practice of training a few at the expense of the many.

A space is being allotted in the new gymnasium, now 50 per cent completed, for gallery practice, which will admit of this practice all through the winter. The range is an inadequate one, which can be improved greatly by the straightening of the track of the West Shore Railroad. Correspondence has been had with the railroad during a long period with the hope that the railroad would straighten the track for its own benefit, as is frequently done on many roads. The railroad now offers to do the work, which will cost \$166,019.50, the United States to bear one-half of the expense of straightening the track and to pay for the filling in of the landward space in addition. This would cost the United States approximately \$122,009.75, for which no funds are available. A careful search has been made in the adjacent country by a board detailed for the purpose to find a suitable range that can be accessible and economical, without finding one.

DEPARTMENT OF TACTICS.

The commandant of cadets, Col. R. L. Howze, was relieved at the expiration of a successful term of four years. Maj. (now Lieut. Col.), F. W. Sibley, Fourth Cavalry, detailed in his place, assumed his office February 1. Attention is invited to his report herewith, marked "Appendix D,"^a which describes the work accomplished during the year of the high class always expected from this department.

ATHLETICS.

Athletics, engaged in during release from quarters and after the recitations of the day are over, are continuing to show good results, counteracting the effects of hard study, developing a healthy mind and body, improving the discipline, and perpetuating a resolute and sportsman-like spirit in the Corps of Cadets, and are encouraged in every proper way. All cadets engaging in athletic contests do so under the constant supervision of the surgeons, instructors in physical training, and the trainer. An expert trainer has been found to be an indispensable assistant to the instructor of physical training, and one has been employed for years by the athletic association. An item has been inserted in the estimates for the coming year to provide for this office on the Military Academy rolls so that it will not be dependent upon private subscriptions. It is contemplated that the trainer will then also be used as custodian of the new gymnasium, which will also be necessary.

Cadets who are low in studies or not sufficiently well developed physically are not permitted to play on the teams.

The cadets were very successful during the past year, having won all their championship games, football, fencing, and baseball.

^a Not printed.

DEPARTMENT OF PRACTICAL MILITARY ENGINEERING, MILITARY SIGNALING, AND TELEGRAPHY.

This department is ably presided over by Capt. William P. Wooten, Corps of Engineers, whose report is appended, marked "Appendix E."^a Attention is invited to the fact that those cadets crossing the Hudson with such means as can be picked up anywhere, improvised the means and crossed to Constitution Island and back in one and three-quarters hours. This part of the education of the soldier is regarded as most important.

ACADEMIC.

The revised curriculum adopted by the academic board and approved by the War Department in 1907 is now in operation with the fourth and third classes, the second and first classes following the old schedule. The benefits of the revision are already apparent, particularly in the advantages derived from the correlation of the allied subjects taught by the different departments.

The academic board is still engaged in filling in the details of the general plan of the revision, and for the better accomplishment of this work the board has been divided into subcommittees, one for each department, and a general committee whose duty it is to coordinate the work of the subcommittees, the final recommendations of all these committees then being thoroughly discussed and carefully considered and acted upon by the entire academic board.

In connection with the revision the heads of five of the departments of instruction have been engaged in the preparation of new text-books adapted to the revised course as well as corrected to keep pace with the improvements and inventions in the respective arts and sciences of which they treat. All this has devolved an immense amount of additional labor upon the academic board.

When all the details have been finally worked out, copies of the reports of the subcommittees, general committee, and the academic board, with recommendations for the necessary changes in the Military Academy Regulations, will be forwarded to the War Department.

OFFICERS ON DETACHED SERVICE AT THE MILITARY ACADEMY.

The recommendation made for years by superintendents and by Boards of Visitors that officers serving on tours of duty at the Military Academy be placed on the same footing as members of the detailed staff, in order that the best talent may be secured for the important duty at the Military Academy without crippling the regiments, is renewed.

MILITARY ACADEMY DETACHMENTS.

The Military Academy has been fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Philip Egner as teacher of music and leader of the Military Academy band. Under his leadership the band has been reorganized and greatly improved.

The cavalry detachment (colored) has continued to demonstrate the advantages of colored over white men for the duties required of this detachment.

^a Not printed.

The field artillery detachment has continued its high standard of excellence, for which great credit is due to its commander, Capt. Charles P. Summerall, Second Field Artillery.

The engineer detachment has demonstrated its efficiency by keeping pace with the improvements in practical military engineering, military signaling and telegraphy, and military reconnaissance and sketching, and has been of great assistance in the course of instruction of cadets in these subjects.

The great advancement in the course of instruction in cavalry tactics and horsemanship, in field, siege, and coast artillery tactics and target practice, and in practical military engineering, military signaling and telegraphy, and military reconnaissance and sketching, has made heavy and increasing demands on the services of these three detachments, to such an extent that the time has now arrived when the assistance of a company of infantry is also required. This is particularly necessary during the season for small-arm rifle practice, and it is contemplated to request that a company or detachment of infantry be ordered to West Point and be placed under the orders of the superintendent of the Military Academy, hereafter, for temporary duty during the target season to assist in the instruction of cadets in small-arm rifle practice.

THE LIBRARY.

Attention is invited to the report of the librarian herewith, marked "Appendix F."^a The present librarian, Dr. Edward S. Holden, has done much to place this library on the highest possible plane of usefulness, and deserves much credit therefor.

WATER SUPPLY.

Attention is invited to the report of the officer in charge of the water supply (Appendix G).^a The plan for protecting that portion of the watershed outside the reservation from all possible contamination has been halted by a court decision in case of the supply of the town of Chester, Orange County, N. Y. In the meantime the purity of the water here exceeds that of most cities, and when the litigation has ceased action will be taken to purify the water up to the limit of possibilities.

BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Maj. J. M. Carson, jr., quartermaster, has conducted the quartermaster department and the construction of the new buildings in a very able manner. Attention is invited to his report herewith, marked "Appendix H,"^a showing buildings completed and under way.

In addition to what he reports, the drill ground for mounted troops, adjoining Highland Falls, has been completed.

There has been delay on the new administration building and the bachelor officers' quarters that has been annoying.

The percentage plan has been in use in later contracts which are going ahead with great rapidity. The new administration building is now occupied, is almost completed, and is proving most satisfactory.

Eight views showing the progress of the improvements at the Military Academy up to date are inclosed herewith.

^a Not printed.

WEST POINT HOTEL.

Recommendation is again made to purchase the Ladycliffe grounds and building for a hotel, the reasons for which are mentioned in last report and in estimates before Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF ORDNANCE AND SCIENCE OF GUNNERY.

The report of the professor of ordnance and science of gunnery (Appendix I)^a is inclosed herewith.

Plans have been made with a view to giving this important department its much-needed machine shops for the practical instruction of cadets in wood and metal working in so far as it applies to the manufacture of military material. This project has been delayed for lack of space, but it is expected that upon the completion of the east academic building there will be ample facilities for the installation of ordnance shops and the necessary tools and machinery required for this part of the cadets' instruction. These shops can be doubly useful by manufacturing and repairing such pieces of ordnance as facilities may permit.

FORESTRY.

Report of the forester, Prof. Roy L. Marston, M. F., is inclosed herewith, marked "Appendix J."^a

THE RECONSTRUCTION OF FORT PUTNAM.

The last appropriation of \$5,000 (making \$25,000 in all) became available July 1, 1909, and is expected to finish the placing of one of the fortifications, which had much to do with the fact that we are now Americans and not English, in a condition to last for ages as a memorial.

MONEY AND PROPERTY ACCOUNTABILITY.

The growth of the Military Academy has reached a point where the extent of money and property responsibility makes necessary an additional clerk at Headquarters of the Military Academy, to be qualified as an expert accountant, to assist in auditing money accounts and property returns, for the correctness of which the superintendent of the Military Academy is responsible. It is contemplated to embody such an item in the next annual estimates.

ESTIMATES.

As directed by the War Department the estimates for the next year were forwarded in advance of the usual time.

OFFICIALS OF THE GOVERNMENT.

By the retirement during the year of the distinguished soldier and jurist, Gen. Edgar S. Dudley, who has been on duty as professor of

^a Not printed.

law at the Military Academy for the past eight years, the academy has lost one of its most honored and beloved teachers and advisors.

The superintendent takes this method of acknowledging the unvarying courtesy and helpfulness extended to him by the officers of the War Department, and also the strict attention to duty and the efficiency of the members of the military and academic staffs of the Military Academy shown by the high results that have been obtained during the past year.

Very respectfully,

H. L. SCOTT,

Colonel, U. S. Army, Superintendent.

THE ADJUTANT-GENERAL, U. S. ARMY.

**REPORT OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL
MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.**



REPORT OF THE CHICKAMAUGA AND CHATTANOOGA NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 1, 1909.

SIR: The commissioners of the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Park respectfully submit the following report of the progress of the work under their charge for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

CHANGES IN THE COMMISSION.

Lieut. Gen. Alex. P. Stewart, member of the commission, died August 30, 1908, full of years and honors. His place on the commission was filled by the appointment of Maj. Joseph B. Cumming, of Georgia, December 11, 1908. At his own request Brig. Gen. Frank G. Smith, U. S. Army (retired), was relieved from duty on the commission July 31, 1908, and the vacancy thus caused was filled by the assignment of Col. John Tweedale, U. S. Army (retired).

LAND.

No land has been acquired since the date of our last report, save for road purposes. The total area now acquired is about 6,876.95 acres, at a cost of \$314,990, an average cost of \$45.80 per acre. This includes 789 acres in the Fort Oglethorpe Reservation, but does not include the acreage in the road from Stevens Gap to Crawfish Springs, nor the acreage of the road from the foot of Lookout Mountain to Rossville Gap, both of which roads are now under construction.

ROADS AND AVENUES.

During the year there was constructed an extension or loop of the Crest road around the Sherman Reservation at the northern end of Missionary Ridge, the length of the road being 3,010 feet, and its cost \$1,650.68. The extension of this road gives opportunity to place in proper position monuments, tablets, and markers occupying tentative or other positions. The construction work on the road from Stevens Gap to Crawfish Springs was continued during the year, and about 8 miles of the road completed. Owing to the multiplicity of duties of the commission, the severe storms of the year, and other causes, no construction work was done on the road authorized from the foot of Lookout Mountain to Rossville Gap, a distance of about 3½ miles, but a resurvey of the road was made, the right-of-way maps to accompany the deeds were prepared, and deeds covering the right of way have been obtained, together with a resolution of the county court of Hamilton County, ceding all of the county jurisdiction over public highways used as a location for this approach to the park. At this writing the construction of the road is well under way.

BETTERMENTS AND MAINTENANCE OF ROADS.

The paving of gutters has been continued during the year, and there has been laid down 12,384 feet of guttering at a cost of \$1,719.53. This amount of 2.4 miles added to the 21.6 miles in place at the end of 1908, makes a total of 24 miles of paved gutters in the park system.

The roads in the park have been maintained in a fair condition, but the excessive wear and tear of ordinary service, and the destructive wear of automobiles, and damages caused by storms of frequent occurrence and unusual severity, have required extensive repair work, the cost of which for labor and material equals \$5,163.84.

BRIDGES.

During the year work has progressed on the Lee and Gordon bridge, on the Lafayette road over the West Chickamauga Creek, and it is now about completed.

Three small bridges have been constructed on the road from Stevens Gap to Crawfish Springs.

CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS.

The cyclone storm of April 24, 1908, practically destroyed all of the buildings at park headquarters used for stable, implement house, storehouses, and other purposes, and other buildings; these have been replaced during the year with modern and substantial buildings, designed for the purpose. A modern and complete brick stable and carriage house was built by Contractor George Ittner from plans prepared by the United States Quartermaster's Department, at a cost of \$5,299. A vehicle and implement shelter for the park equipment, iron clad, tin shingle, with rolling doors, was built by George Becking, from plans prepared by the commission, at a cost of \$1,869. Several smaller buildings with leaky roofs, or other damage, have been repaired, and all were either repainted or whitewashed, and so far as the buildings are concerned the effects of the storm have been entirely obliterated.

INCLOSURES AND FENCING.

The Crest road extension through the Sherman reservation, a distance of 3,010 feet, has been fenced on both sides with Page steel, woven galvanized-wire fencing. The fence around this reservation was entirely rebuilt, as the posts were much decayed.

Congress made an appropriation to construct a fence along the eastern and southern boundaries of the Chickamauga Park. This fence has been nearly completed. It is a Page steel, woven galvanized-wire fence, 20 bar, 58 inches high, and has been thoroughly and substantially erected on well-braced and anchored cedar posts. There has been expended on account of all fencing, for material and labor, \$1,380.37.

GUNS AND GUN CARRIAGES.

No guns have been mounted during the year. There now remain on hand 68 guns of all calibers and several types not yet mounted.

There are 278 guns mounted on iron gun carriages on the field. One hundred and thirty-five of these mark the positions of Union batteries

and 143 the positions of confederate batteries. All have been painted and otherwise cared for. The average cost of each gun mounted is about \$100, making the total cost of mounting the 278 guns about \$27,800.

MONUMENTS, TABLETS, AND MARKERS.

The monument of the Eighth Kansas Regiment was taken down from its tentative or temporary position and removed from the Crest road, at the Birds' Mill road, to a point on the Crest road 148 yards north of the Shallow Ford road, and reerected on a new foundation provided by the commission.

To mark the spot where Col. Edward H. Phelps, commanding a brigade of Baird's division, was mortally wounded on Missionary Ridge, November 25, 1863, a monument composed of a polished bronze cannon, erected on a molded limestone base, was built.

The opening of the Sherman reservation, by the extension of the Crest road around it, gave opportunity to remove four Illinois monuments from the east slope of the reservation to the line of breastworks on the same reservation, built and occupied by them. The monuments were those of the Fifty-fifth, Sixty-third, One hundred and sixteenth, and One hundred and twenty-seventh Illinois. The change of position necessitated some changes in the texts of the historical sketch on the bronze plates of these monuments, the like change being made on the Twenty-sixth and Ninetieth Illinois monuments.

Corrections and alterations have been made on the bronze tablets of the Forty-seventh and Eightieth Ohio Infantry on the Sherman reservation, and the bronze tablets to the Thirtieth, Thirty-seventh, Fifty-third, Fifty-seventh, and Seventieth Ohio have been removed to new locations in the Sherman reservation. The bronze tablet to the Fifty-fourth Ohio has been moved from the Ohio reservation to the Sherman reservation, and the Fifty-fifth, Sixty-first, Seventy-third, and Eighty-second Ohio bronze tablets have been removed from the Ohio reservation to Orchard Knob reservation.

Contracts were made with D. F. Hull's Sons, of Hagerstown, Md., on December 1, 1908, for 80 historical cast-iron tablets at \$11 each, and 11 distance and locality tablets at \$4.50 each. These tablets were received and erected as indicated, 14 historical and 6 locality tablets on Missionary Ridge, 6 historical tablets on Lookout Mountain, and 60 historical tablets and 5 locality tablets on the Chickamauga field.

OBSERVATION TOWERS.

The five observation towers were repainted by contractor M. B. Ireland at a cost of \$65 each.

FIELD WORK.

The brush and weeds in the park were burned, but the grass in the fields was permitted to remain to enrich the soil. The washes and erosions were given attention, but very little was required, however. There is very little washing and erosion anywhere in the park at present, and there is a good, firm turf in all fields.

To clean up the park and remove the débris of the cyclone storm of April 24, 1908, proposals were asked from local sawmill men to purchase and remove the merchantable timber. The contract for

this work in the park east of the Lafayette road was awarded to Mr. S. W. Divine June 6, 1908, and the territory west of the Lafayette road was awarded to A. L. Dalton & Co. June 17, 1908. There has been collected on account of the Divine contract \$705.54, and on account of the Dalton & Co. contract \$1,223.31, a total of \$1,928.85, which has been turned over to the United States Treasury. These contractors worked with small forces and with much interruption, due to the fact that the army maneuvers were in progress at the park for a part of the time, July and August, 1908, and they finally ceased taking any material. Then the park forces were put in to clear up the débris that was left. All uprooted trees, and many of them had enormous clay roots attached to them, were blasted, the stumps burned, and the ground leveled off and restored. The entire acreage of the park was worked over.

ARMY MANEUVERS.

The army maneuvers, participated in by troops of the Regular Army and the militia of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia, were held during the months of July and August, 1908, without the slightest injury to the park, although quite extensive preparations were made and structures built in connection with the camp sanitation and the comfort of the troops encamped. These were all removed and their locations carefully and thoroughly obliterated, and with the perfect and effective discipline that was maintained among the troops and the perfect harmony existing between the commanding officer and the park officials no damage was done.

The receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909, were as follows, vouchers for each item being on file in the office of the disbursing clerk of the War Department:

Receipts:

| | | |
|--|---------------|---------------------|
| On hand as per last report, balance of appropriation fiscal year ended June 30, 1908..... | | \$32, 784. 14 |
| Appropriated for fiscal year ended June 30, 1909— | | |
| Regular park appropriation..... | \$35, 000. 00 | |
| Improving road from Stevens Gap by way of Davis Cross Roads to Crawfish Springs..... | 20, 000. 00 | |
| Fencing the eastern and southern boundaries of park..... | 1, 150. 00 | |
| Steel bridge over West Chickamauga Creek at Lee and Gordon..... | 6, 000. 00 | |
| Road from Lookout Mountain, in Hamilton County, Tenn., to Rossville, in Walker County, Ga., on the line known as "Hooker's route"..... | 25, 000. 00 | |
| Rent of land in park..... | 200. 00 | |
| | | <u>87, 350. 00</u> |
| Total | | <u>120, 134. 14</u> |

Expenditures from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, inclusive:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries of commissioners..... | 5, 870. 00 |
| Salaries of assistant in confederate work, clerk, and messenger..... | 5, 227. 34 |
| Salaries of engineer, supervising engineer of road construction, assistants, and park guardians..... | 6, 534. 17 |
| Labor..... | 44, 997. 40 |
| Forage..... | 721. 90 |
| Oaths to contracts, and recording deeds..... | 50. 00 |
| Photographs and photographic supplies..... | 47. 61 |
| Telephone service..... | 10. 72 |
| Telegrams..... | 10. 95 |

Expenditures from July 1, 1908, to June 30, 1909, inclusive—Cont'd.

| | |
|---|---------------------|
| Park transportation (purchase of horse, surrey, harness, repair of vehicles, horseshoeing)..... | \$584. 40 |
| Painters' supplies..... | 209. 83 |
| Hire of carriages, automobile, etc., for inspection purposes..... | 80. 33 |
| Draftsman's supplies..... | 25. 87 |
| Freight..... | 3. 69 |
| Electric light for Chattanooga office..... | 8. 23 |
| Rent of Chattanooga office..... | 385. 00 |
| Mileage and traveling expenses..... | 516. 40 |
| Vehicle and implement shelter..... | 1, 869. 00 |
| Stable and carriage house..... | 5, 299. 00 |
| Painting observation towers..... | 325. 00 |
| Material for fencing park..... | 885. 89 |
| Stationery and printing..... | 282. 81 |
| Monuments, markers, and tablets..... | 2, 202. 25 |
| Water supply..... | 8. 45 |
| Machinery, tools, etc..... | 1, 136. 08 |
| Material for construction..... | 2, 216. 73 |
| Cleaning and repairing typewriter, etc..... | 10. 50 |
| Total..... | 79, 530. 95 |
| Total receipts..... | 120, 134. 14 |
| Total expenditures..... | 79, 530. 95 |

Balance July 1, 1909..... 40, 603. 19

From this balance, as shown on our books and those of the disbursing clerk of the War Department, should be deducted for labor done and material purchased in the month of June and not paid until after June 30 the following:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| Regular park appropriation..... | \$1, 815. 34 |
| Stevens Gap road..... | 1, 476. 61 |
| Cyclone storm..... | 1, 553. 74 |
| Lee and Gordon Bridge..... | 441. 28 |
| Fencing park..... | 171. 66 |
| Total..... | 5, 458. 63 |

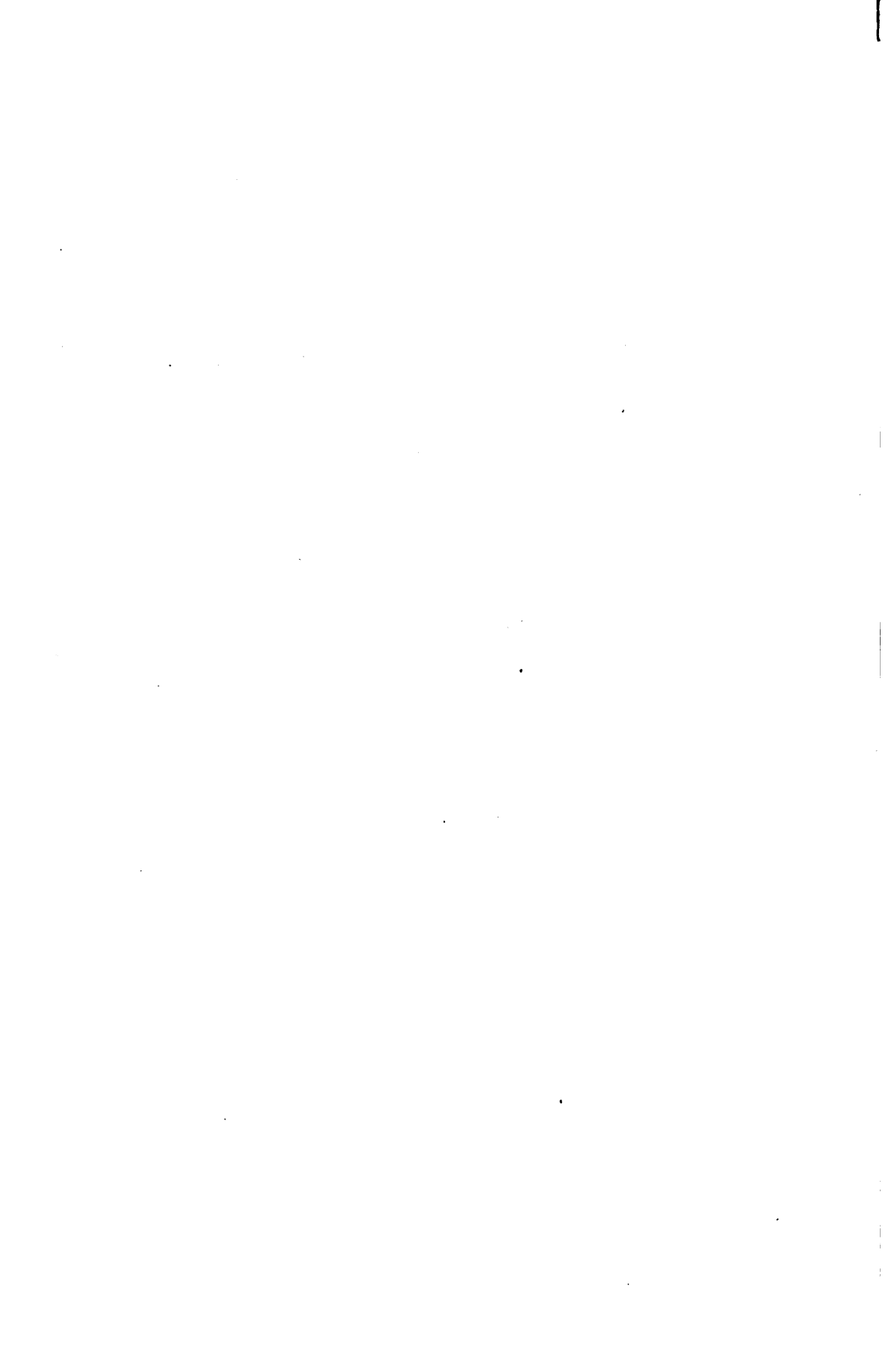
Deducting this amount from the balance on hand on July 1, 1909, shows an available balance of \$35,144.56, divided as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| Regular park appropriation..... | \$2, 562. 35 |
| Stevens Gap road..... | 1, 338. 70 |
| Cyclone storm..... | 1, 514. 98 |
| Lee and Gordon Bridge..... | 4, 867. 77 |
| Fencing park..... | 303. 51 |
| Hooker road..... | 24, 557. 25 |
| Available balance..... | 35, 144. 56 |

Respectfully submitted.

E. A. CARMAN,
Chairman of Commission.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.



**REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION.**



REPORT OF THE GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
GETTYSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Gettysburg, Pa., July 1, 1909.

SIR: The commissioners of the Gettysburg National Military Park respectfully submit the following report of the progress of their work for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1909:

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The number of visitors to the field has been greatly in excess of that of previous years, and their conduct has been orderly and exemplary.

It has been the aim of the commission to preserve the landmarks and appearance of the field as it was during the war, and with this purpose in view trees have been replanted in positions where they existed at that time, undergrowth has been cut out, and the lines generally defined by historical tablets.

The avenues as designated have worn well and, being guttered, have not been injured by the heavy rains during the past year.

Few changes have been made in the working force of the field, as the men employed have been well trained and efficient.

The engineer, Lieut. Col. E. B. Cope, and his assistant have been actively engaged every day in the year, except holidays, either in the office or on field work.

The general aspect and condition of affairs in the park have been satisfactory to the commission and to those interested.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The following roads have been repaired and piked under contract made by the commission (contract which expired December 1, 1908), viz: Emmitsburg road from the borough line of Gettysburg to the peach orchard, Harrisburg road from borough line to Rock Creek bridge, and Wheatfield road from Sickles avenue to Sedgwick avenue—a total distance of 14,535 feet.

A contract was made with M. & T. E. Farrell December 1, 1908, to grade and pike the Hanover road from Rock Creek bridge, 5,700 feet; also a contract of same date with the same persons to build a two-arched culvert over Benners run on said road. The grading on the west end of this road requires very deep cutting and much filling to reduce the high hill east of Rock Creek to a proper grade for travel.

This work is well under way and will be completed August 1, 1909.

The Hanover road leads in the direction of the east cavalry field, and it is proposed to open a roadway to connect with the avenues of that field, the distance being about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles, and which is comparatively level.

There is a short piece of road of the Wheatfield road from the peach orchard westerly to the West Confederate avenue, a distance of 1,700 feet, which it is proposed to pike, thus connecting these two avenues with the other avenues of the park.

MONUMENTS AND MARKERS.

The erection of 45 monuments to the services of the Regulars of the United States Army in the Gettysburg campaign has been previously reported. All were completed July, 1, 1908, except the large and principal monument and the four bronze tablets. The inscriptions were prepared under the direction of the National Military Park Commission, and the tablets were cast and mounted. This completed the contract for the erection of these monuments.

A contract was made September 1, 1908, to furnish and deliver 30 markers, to be made of Winnsboro (S. C.), granite, 10 to be erected to the divisions of the Army of Northern Virginia and 20 to the divisions of the Army of the Potomac, on the Gettysburg battlefield. These markers have been erected, except the one to Kilpatrick's cavalry division, the site for which has been selected, and the marker will be put in place in a short time. Bronze tablets for the Confederate markers have been mounted upon the granite, which is 7 feet high, 50 inches wide, and 24 inches thick; also a plate of bronze with the letters "C. S. A." The inscriptions for the Union tablets have not yet been cast, but the corps badge of bronze has been placed on each.

The location of the Pennsylvania State memorial has been selected east of Hancock avenue and south of Pleasonton avenue, a situation satisfactory to the Pennsylvania State commission.

The legislature of Virginia appropriated \$50,000 for a monument to be erected to the soldiers of Virginia who were engaged in the battle of Gettysburg. A commission was appointed to carry out the provisions of this act, viz., Gov. Claude A. Swanson (chairman), Col. H. A. Edmondson, Maj. John W. Daniel, Capt. S. P. Read, and Col. Thomas Smith. This commission visited the Gettysburg battlefield to select a site for the monument, and failing to decide upon a location, deferred action until meeting in the near future.

Twenty-five thousand dollars was appropriated by the legislature of Connecticut to erect a monument to Maj. Gen. John Sedgwick on the battlefield. The location and design for this monument has not, up to this time, been decided on.

The legislature of Delaware passed an act giving authority to the commission to remove the Second Delaware monument from the Wheatfield to the left of Brooke's brigade, its position during the battle. This change was approved by the Secretary of War.

In the report of 1908 the bronze itinerary tablets were in process of erection. These have now been set up and completed. A large number of iron tablets are distributed over the battlefield, and are kept in repair by repainting. The guns at positions representing

batteries on the artillery line are also kept in repair. No new gun carriages have been placed since the last report.

LAND ACQUIRED.

The purchase of the Haller property on the Emmitsburg and Wheatfield roads was made. Some of the buildings on the land, erected since the war, were taken down, others moved to a more suitable location, and the whole put in complete repair. A tablet will be set up marking the location of the Wentz house—the name of the owner at the time of the battle.

An offer has been made for the purchase of the hospital woods, containing about 19 acres, on the south side of York pike; also an offer to purchase a tract on the west side of the Emmitsburg road opposite the peach orchard. This contains about 9½ acres.

ENCAMPMENT OF THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Permission having been granted by the Secretary of War for the occupation of the United States land by the Pennsylvania National Guard, subject to such rules and regulations as the commission might see fit to impose for the preservation of government property, a division of the national guard arrived July 14, 1908, going into camp and remaining until July 24, 1908.

Instructors were detailed by the War Department during the encampment. A detachment of United States officers from Fort Leavenworth, Kans., on a journey of observation, were also present at that time. There were severe electric storms during the encampment, causing injury to many soldiers and death to three.

The governor of Pennsylvania attended the encampment and on July 21, 1908, reviewed the division.

THE WEST POINT CADETS.

The graduating class of 1909 from West Point, N. Y., arrived at Gettysburg early on the morning of May 11, 1909, 10 officers and 114 cadets, Colonel G. J. Fieberger, U. S. Army, professor of civil and military engineering, in command. They made a two-day technical study of the field, including the east cavalry field.

DEDICATION OF UNITED STATES REGULAR MONUMENTS.

Arrangements having been made to dedicate the United States monuments erected to the Regulars who fought on this field, an order was issued by the War Department detailing the following organizations to participate in the dedication May 31, 1909, viz: The Fifth U. S. Infantry, three troops of the Fifteenth Cavalry, two batteries of the Third Field Artillery, eight companies of the Coast Artillery Corps, and the band, all under the command of Col. Calvin D. Cowles, Fifth U. S. Infantry.

The President and party arrived at 10 o'clock. A salute was fired by one of the regular batteries on the arrival of the train. The President was met and taken for a three-hour drive over the battlefield.

A dedication stand was erected and occupied by the President of the United States, Secretary of War, and other distinguished officers

and guests from Washington and other places. It is estimated that over 40,000 persons were assembled on the field in the vicinity of the monument on May 31 to witness the unveiling ceremonies. The exercises were conducted according to the following programme:

PROGRAMME.

Monday, May 31, 1909—2 p. m.

Music: "America," Thirteenth Coast Artillery Corps Band.

Prayer: Chaplain H. N. Chouinard, Fifth U. S. Infantry.

Address by Hon. William H. Taft, President of the United States.

Unveiling of the monument, by Miss Helen H. Taft.

Music: "The Star-Spangled Banner," Thirteenth Coast Artillery Corps Band.

National salute: Battery D, Third Field Artillery (troops presenting arms).

Address by the Secretary of War, Hon. J. M. Dickinson, transferring the monument to the Gettysburg National Military Park Commission.

Response by Lieut. Col. John P. Nicholson, chairman.

Laurel wreaths placed at the base of the monument by the oldest surviving regimental or battery commander present.

Taps, by trumpeters en masse.

Review of the troops by the President.

THE LINCOLN WAY.

It having been proposed to establish a national roadway from Washington City to the Gettysburg National Military Park, to be known as "The Lincoln Memorial Way," a prospect of additional access and interest is thereby opened which will probably materialize in the near future.

Respectfully,

JOHN P. NICHOLSON, *Chairman.*
CHAS. A. RICHARDSON,
L. L. LOMAX,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

**REPORT OF THE SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION.**



REPORT OF THE SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
SHILOH NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., November 1, 1909.

SIR: This commission has the honor to submit herewith its annual report for the year 1909.

LANDS.

During the year there has been acquired 88.74 acres of land at a cost of \$887.40. To complete the park there will have to be acquired about 157 acres additional, at a cost of about \$3,000. Part of this land will have to be condemned. The limit set by the sundry civil bill for the purchase of land is \$50,000, which limit has been reached, and the amount should be raised, say, \$3,000, which will purchase all the land required.

BUILDINGS AND SANITATION.

The houses of laborers upon the park, as well as the wells, have been kept in good repair and are in good sanitary condition.

MONUMENTS, MARKERS, TABLETS, AND GUNS.

No monuments have been erected during the year.

Bids were asked for the erection of three monuments to the infantry, cavalry, and artillery of the Regular Army serving at Shiloh, the sum of \$6,000 having been appropriated for this purpose, and after submission of the plans and specifications the commission was ordered by the department to award the contract to the Hodges Granite Company, of St. Louis, at their bid of \$5,750, and they expect to place the monuments in place by April 1 next.

The State of Alabama has already appropriated \$25,000 for a state monument to her troops serving at Shiloh, and it is expected that this work will be pushed to completion during the year 1910.

Efforts are being made, with probable success, to have the States of Missouri, Michigan, Mississippi, Kentucky, and Tennessee erect monuments to their troops engaged in the battle of Shiloh.

No guns or tablets have been erected during the year.

Tablets, markers, and gun carriages have been repainted where necessary, and every part of the park is in first-class condition and elicits the approval of the many persons who visit it.

ROADS, ROAD WORK, AND BRIDGES.

During the year two-fifths of a mile of 16-foot graveled road has been constructed at a cost of \$900, including five reenforced concrete

bridges recently built to replace wooden structures. This makes the total length of graveled roads in the park 25.4 miles.

There has been completed during the year 2,580 feet of road gutters built of concrete and the conglomerate rock found on the park. These ditches are in perfect condition and are large enough to carry off the surplus water from the roads.

The roads in the park have been kept in perfect repair by graveling or rolling where necessary, and the woods kept clear of underbrush.

The old wooden bridge across Dills Branch has become useless by reason of decay and during the year authority was obtained from you to replace this bridge by a reenforced concrete structure, and for this purpose \$4,000 was set apart in our appropriation and the work commenced. The figure named above was estimated, but we shall do the work with our own labor and expect to build the bridge for an amount considerably less.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

The total appropriations for the park, including that for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, aggregate \$592,500; the total expenditures to November 1, 1909, aggregate \$553,249.03, leaving a balance on the latter date of \$39,250.97.

The expenditures for the present year were as follows:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Salaries | \$12,000.00 |
| Office expenses | 2,294.54 |
| Land and conveyancing | 1,214.74 |
| Topography and maps | 457.17 |
| Engineering superintendence | 200.00 |
| Buildings and quarters | 2,079.95 |
| Clearing land | 5,653.62 |
| Roads and bridges | 3,668.69 |
| Tablets and guldeposts | 357.84 |
| Cannon and gun carriages | 91.00 |
| Fences | 156.64 |
| Watchmen and guards | 990.17 |
| Total | 29,164.36 |

Very respectfully,

CORNELIUS CADLE, *Chairman.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

**REPORT OF THE VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK
COMMISSION.**



REPORT OF THE VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
VICKSBURG NATIONAL MILITARY PARK COMMISSION,
Vicksburg, Miss., July 10, 1909.

SIR: The commission has the honor to submit its report for the year ending June 30, 1909.

PARK AREA.

This remains the same as at the date of the 1907 report, 1,282.89 acres, costing \$58,879.18, exclusive of conveyancing and recording fees. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$62,709.08. Authority has been given to acquire, by friendly condemnation suit in the United States court for this district, 1.01 acres from the Jesse Ferguson heirs, some of whom are minors, at the rate of \$100 per acre. The acquirement of this tract will correct the outside park boundary near and north of the Iowa State Memorial. Several other small tracts should be purchased for the same purpose and to secure additional desirable sites for statues of general officers. Their aggregate will not exceed 18 acres, estimated to cost about \$100 per acre.

CLEARING LAND.

This work has been prosecuted in the manner described in former reports. The surface of the park is gradually being made smooth, to facilitate the use of the horse mower. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$15,213.44.

ROADS AND BRIDGES.

Nine additional short circles have been constructed as earth roads. The grading of avenues, circles, and public roads in the park is about finished. The total length of park roadway is 29.757 miles and includes two principal avenues (Union, Confederate), 11 secondary avenues (Grant, Sherman, Pemberton, Connecting, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Louisiana, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin), 29 short circles (Johnston, Logan, Maloney, Navy, Observation, Pemberton, Sherinan, Tilghman Memorial, Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Illinois Memorial, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Wisconsin), and sections of public roads. Five secondary avenues (Sherman, Grant, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Louisiana) and the short circles give increased appropriateness and individuality to the respective sites for memorials, monuments, statues, and towers that have been or will be placed in the park. No additional bridges have been built and none are needed. There are 16 in the park, costing \$116,449, exclusive of

superintendence in construction; 6 steel, 10 reenforced concrete; 12 on Union avenue, 3 on Confederate avenue, and 1 at battery Maloney. The commission has made 3.21 miles of concrete gutter, bringing the total to 22.43 miles. Contractor Crass has metaled 5.273 miles of roadway, making 27.337 miles in all. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$483,349.92.

TABLETS AND GUIDEBOARDS.

Two additional Union battery tablets and 14 trench-marker tablets (2 Confederate, 12 Union) have been placed. There are 891 tablets of all kinds in the park (566 Union, 325 Confederate), 30 bronze, 861 iron; 163 historical, 193 battery, 227 Union trench markers, 150 Confederate trench markers, 135 Union approach markers, 18 headquarters, 5 mortuary; 890 by United States, 1 by State (Virginia). Eighteen guideboards have been placed and 2 (for Navy Memorial Circle revoked) have been removed, making 120 now in the park. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first \$16,765.74.

CANNON AND GUN CARRIAGES.

Thirteen siege guns have been mounted at their respective sites on appropriate carriages, making 127 mounted guns in the park—field 114, siege 13; Union 65, Confederate 62. One 8-inch columbiad and its carriage are on hand and will be mounted at battery Selfridge when the navy memorial shall have been constructed at that site. An additional 8-inch columbiad of like pattern should then be mounted at this site, placing one at each side of the Navy memorial. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$18,534.23.

STATE MEMORIALS, MONUMENTS, AND MARKERS.

Rhode Island's memorial and Indiana's 16 monuments (for 28 commands) and 53 markers have been dedicated and transferred to the United States with appropriate ceremonies in each case. The governor of Rhode Island was represented by Hon. Walter A. Read; the governor of Indiana was present. The New York memorial is finished. The granite work of Mississippi's memorial has been completed and the State's 23 monuments have been placed at their respective sites. The foundation has been made for Wisconsin's memorial; and the State's 13 monuments (for 17 commands) and 7 assault markers are in position. There are now in the park or under construction 424 memorials, monuments, and markers by States—24 Confederate, 400 Union. About 260 more can reasonably be expected. Total expenditure by United States under this head from the first, \$25,366.40.

APPROPRIATIONS BY STATE LEGISLATURES.

To date these are as follows:

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Alabama..... | \$25,000 |
| Illinois..... | 260,000 |
| Indiana..... | 38,000 |
| Iowa..... | 150,000 |
| Massachusetts..... | 5,000 |

| | |
|--------------------|----------|
| Michigan..... | \$20,000 |
| Minnesota..... | 25,500 |
| Mississippi..... | 50,000 |
| New Hampshire..... | 5,000 |
| New York..... | 12,500 |
| Ohio..... | 56,000 |
| Pennsylvania..... | 15,000 |
| Rhode Island..... | 5,000 |
| Wisconsin..... | 130,000 |
| Total..... | 797,000 |

These appropriations provide for 12 memorials, 159 monuments (for 198 commands), and about 274 markers. The United States has appropriated \$1,025,000 for the park, including \$50,000 to begin the construction of a navy memorial at battery Selfridge, the cost not to exceed \$200,000.

OBSERVATION TOWERS.

Proposals have been received for the construction of a second reenforced concrete observation tower, generally like the first, circular in form with four landings, the highest 80 feet above the platform. A third one is needed on Confederate avenue and on the line of Reynolds's brigade, at a cost of about \$10,000. Total expenditure by United States under this head, from the first, \$7,633.20.

BRONZE STATUES.

The statue of the late commissioner, Lieut. Gen. Stephen D. Lee, C. S. Army, the gift of his son and friends in 27 States, was dedicated and transferred to the United States June 11, 1909, by Lieut. Gen. Clement A. Evans, commander in chief, U. C. Volunteers, and was accepted by Maj. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. Army. The bronze bust of Gen. Isham W. Garrott, C. S. Army, donated by his two sons, has been received and, at an early date, will be dedicated and transferred to the United States. An equestrian statue of Gen. Lloyd Tilghman (Confederate), the gift of his two sons; a standing statue of Col. William F. Vilas, Twenty-third Wisconsin Infantry, the gift of his wife; and a bronze bust of Col. James H. Jones, Thirty-eighth Mississippi Infantry, given by his family and friends, are assured for the park. It is reasonable to expect, in the near future, statues of Gens. U. S. Grant and John A. Logan (Union) and John W. Forney (Confederate), as gifts by relatives and friends. The commission is also in correspondence with the friends of many other officers, Union and Confederate, engaged in the operations commemorated by the park, and is very hopeful of favorable responses in some cases. It is expected that the Nebraska legislature will appropriate for a statue of Gen. John M. Thayer, the New York legislature for a statue of Gen. Robert B. Potter, the Pennsylvania legislature for a statue of Gen. John G. Parke, the Mississippi legislature for a statue of Gen. William E. Baldwin, and that other State legislatures will make like appropriations. The attention of wealthy Americans is being invited to the opportunity offered by this feature of the park work for highly creditable and patriotic donations. In these several ways, the commission hopes to secure the statue (equestrian, standing, or bust) of each general officer, Union and Confederate, engaged in the cam-

paign, siege, and defense of Vicksburg in 1863. Each statue will be placed at an appropriate site in relation to the line of the command, during the siege and defense, of the officer it portrays. When these hopes have been realized, even partially, the park will present a most attractive, inspiring, and realistic battlefield picture.

SECRETARY AND HISTORIAN.

Gen. John S. Kountz, elected to this position by the commission at the time of its organization and confirmed by the Secretary of War, died in his home at Toledo, Ohio, June 14, 1909. In his death the commission lost a faithful worker and wise counselor, the Grand Army of the Republic a past commander, and the country a good citizen.

ESTIMATES.

For continuing the work of establishing the Vicksburg National Military Park during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1911; for the compensation of three commissioners and the secretary and historian; for clerical and other services, labor, iron gun carriages, the mounting of siege guns, monuments, markers, and historical tablets giving historical facts, compiled without praise and without censure; maps, surveys, roads, bridges, restoration of earthworks, purchase of lands, purchase and transportation of supplies and materials, and other necessary expenses, \$50,000.

For continuing the construction of a memorial commemorative of the services of the Union Navy in the operations of the Vicksburg campaign and siege, March 29–July 4, 1863, \$100,000.

NOTE 1.—The estimated expenditures for the park work during the 1911 fiscal year, approximately, are itemized as follows:

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Salaries of three commissioners..... | \$10, 800 |
| Salary of secretary and historian..... | 3, 600 |
| Salary of engineer..... | 2, 100 |
| Salary of clerk..... | 1, 500 |
| Pay of messenger (day laborer)..... | 400 |
| Salaries of foremen, pay of artisans, laborers, and teams..... | 24, 500 |
| Rent of office and repairs..... | 750 |
| Books, stationery, and other office expenses..... | 500 |
| Traveling expenses..... | 300 |
| Acquisition of land..... | 250 |
| Maintenance of bridges, partly under other items..... | 600 |
| Maintenance of roads, largely under other items..... | 500 |
| Construction of roads, wholly under other items..... | |
| Tablets and guideboards..... | 100 |
| Foundations for monuments, etc., wholly under other items..... | |
| Lumber, hardware, paint, and tools for laborers..... | 600 |
| Incidentals..... | 200 |
| Cement, gravel, and sand..... | 3, 300 |
| Total..... | 50, 000 |

NOTE 2.—The item of \$100,000 for continuing the construction of a memorial commemorative of the services of the Union Navy in the operations of the Vicksburg campaign and siege, March 29–July 4, 1863, is submitted in accordance with a paragraph in the sundry civil act approved March 4, 1909, as follows: "For the construction of a memorial to cost not to exceed two hundred thousand dollars, commemorative of the services of the Union Navy in the operations of the Vicksburg campaign and siege, March twenty-ninth to July fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, at the site and in accordance with the design heretofore approved by the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy, fifty thousand dollars."

The receipts and expenditures during the year were as follows:

RECEIPTS.

| | |
|---------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance July 1, 1908..... | \$7, 619. 49 |
| Appropriation July 1, 1908..... | 100, 000. 00 |
| Total..... | 107, 619. 49 |

EXPENDITURES.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Salaries..... | \$14, 580. 00 |
| Traveling expenses..... | 406. 07 |
| Office expenses..... | 2, 187. 62 |
| Topography and maps..... | 582. 52 |
| Buildings and quarters..... | 721. 00 |
| Clearing land..... | 1, 018. 60 |
| Roads and bridges: | |
| Construction..... | \$15, 200. 28 |
| Metaling..... | 35, 960. 24 |
| Maintenance..... | 4, 273. 33 |
| | 55, 493. 85 |
| Monuments and markers..... | 4, 406. 73 |
| Tablets and guideboards..... | 1, 347. 47 |
| Cannon and gun carriages..... | 1, 255. 71 |
| Watchmen and guards..... | 577. 52 |
| Total..... | 82, 517. 09 |
| Balance on hand June 30, 1909..... | 25, 102. 40 |

NOTE.—Expenditures are further itemized as follows:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Salaries of three commissioners..... | 10, 980. 00 |
| Salary of secretary and historian..... | 3, 600. 00 |
| Salary of engineer..... | 2, 100. 00 |
| Salary of clerk..... | 1, 500. 00 |
| Pay of messenger (day laborer)..... | 388. 75 |
| Salaries of foremen, pay of artisans, laborers, and teams..... | 23, 216. 83 |
| Rent of office and repairs..... | 721. 00 |
| Books, stationery, and other office expenses..... | 333. 57 |
| Traveling expenses..... | 406. 07 |
| Acquisition of land..... | |
| Maintenance of bridges, under other items..... | |
| Maintenance of roads, under other items..... | |
| Construction of roads, partly under other items..... | 35, 283. 19 |
| Tablets and guideboards, partly under other items..... | 430. 00 |
| Foundations for monuments, etc., under other items..... | |
| Lumber, hardware, paint, and tools for laborers..... | 1, 339. 35 |
| Incidentals..... | 133. 07 |
| Cement, gravel, and sand..... | 2, 085. 26 |
| Total..... | 82, 517. 09 |

Very respectfully,

WM. T. RIGBY,
JAMES G. EVEREST,
LEWIS GUION,
Commissioners.

The SECRETARY OF WAR.



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